CC: 96-45

Affordability of Telephone Service

A Survey of Customers and Non-Customers

conducted by

Field Research Corporation

No. of Copies rec'd__ List A B C D E

jointly funded by

GTE and Pacific Bell

JUL 2 8 1999

FIDERY COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

mandated by

California Public Utilities Commission

Field Research Corporation

Acknowledgements

The development of this research project included ideas from many leaders of California's diverse communities. They provided over 200 initial ideas that were ultimately used in the development of the research plan. Subsequent to that they reviewed the draft questionnaire and provided significant ideas which were incorporated into the final questionnaire used in the research.

Leo Avila	American GI Forum	Modesto
Marla Scharf	California Dept. of Consumer Affairs	Sacramento
Cheryl Jacobsen	California/Nevada Community Action Assoc.	Sacramento
Irene Pham	The Cambodian Family, Inc.	Santa Ana
Rod Wright	Congresswoman Maxine Waters	Los Angeles
Anna Alvarez-Boyd	Consumer Action	San Francisco
Ken McEldowney	Consumer Action	San Francisco
Shelley Bergum	Deaf & Disabled Telecommunications Program	Oakland
Ibrahim Naeem	Diversity Consultant	San Diego
Dolores Sanchez	Eastern Group Publishing	Los Angeles
Tommy Fulcher	Economic & Social Opportunities Inc.	San Jose
Pablo Jasis	Hispanic Consumer Advocate	Oakland
Doua Vang	Hmong Council	Fresno
Sylvia Gonzalez	International Institute of Los Angeles	Los Angeles
Bong Hwan Kim	Korean Youth & Community Center	Los Angeles
Marina Pineda	La Raza Centro Legal	San Francisco
Shannon Reeves	NAACP	Los Angeles
Anni Chung	Self Help for the Elderly	San Francisco
Audrie Kraus	TURN	San Francisco
Irene Putnam	Union of Pan Asian Communities	San Diego
Terry Grey	ULTS Trust Fund	Oakland
Quang Pham	Vietnamese Community of Orange County, Inc.	Santa Ana

112576/PRES/112567.PM5-31

Research Overview

Broad objectives:

- (1) To determine reasons for not having telephone service
- (2) To explore the *affordability* of telephone service
- (3) To provide a means for *updating* telephone penetration

Two studies undertaken:

- (a) *Non-Customer Survey* (in areas with less than 90% telephone penetration, U.S. Census, 1990)
- (b) Customer Survey

Field Research Corporation ——

Non-Customer Survey: Overview of Design Plan

- S.F. Bay Area, L.A./Orange, San Diego, Fresno, Sacramento
- Block Clusters with less than 90% penetration identified
- 250 Block Clusters selected using systematic random sampling
- In each Block Cluster, interviewers listed 60 households, attempted to interview all non-customers (17,215 households in total)
- For every non-customer interviewed, the next available customer of the same ethnicity was interviewed
- Interviewed 571 Non-customers, 566 Matched Customers

Field Research Corporation ===

Other Study Details

Interviewing subcontracted to ethnic minority-owned businesses.

Each Block Cluster showed ethnic make-up of the cluster so interviewers could be matched to the predominant ethnicity/race.

Questionnaires translated into Spanish, Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese. Bilingual interviewers were used for Hispanic and Asian clusters.

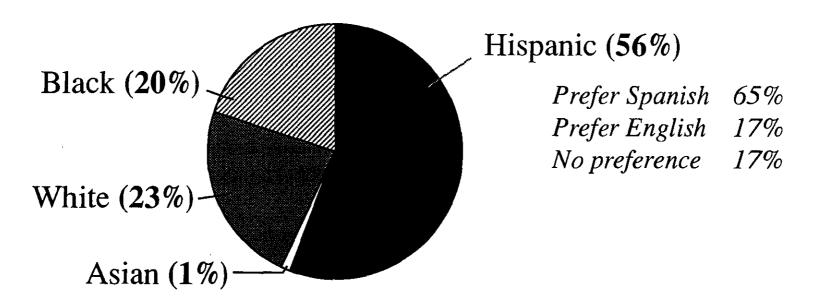
Interviewers given intensive training and carefully monitored throughout the project. To help in obtaining high cooperation rates interviewers carried with them:

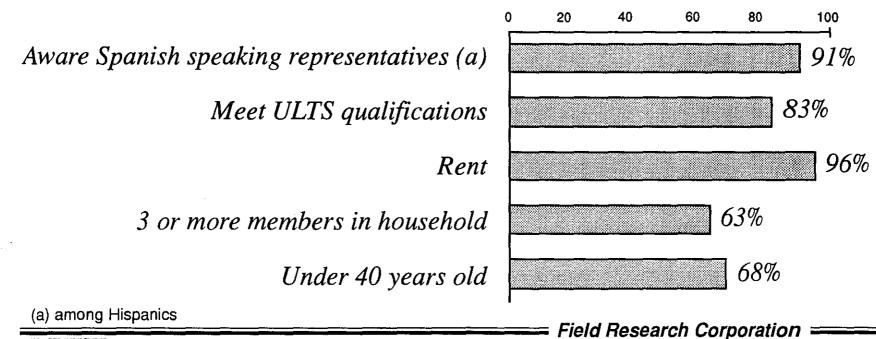
An ID badge with GTE or Pacific Bell name

A set of letters in English, Spanish and the three Asian languages from well known community leaders endorsing the study

Field Dates: September 14 through October 31, 1993

Characteristics of Non-Customers





112576/PRES/112567.PM5-27

Non-Customers vs. Matched Customers

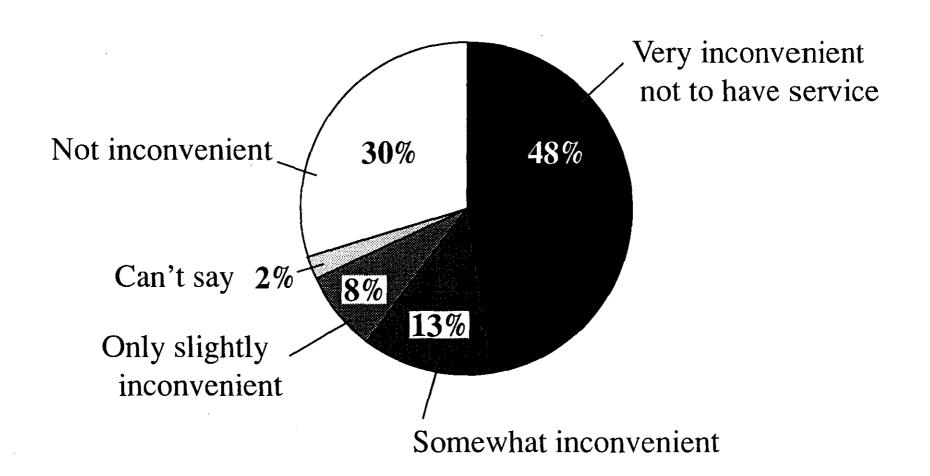
- Non-Customers have just slightly lower household incomes on average
- But, are <u>much more mobile</u> than their customer counterparts

	Low Telephone Penetration Areas		
	Non- <u>Customers</u>	Matched Customers	Difference in percentages
Lived at current address			•
less than 1 year	52%	27%	+25
\$15,300 or less (household income)	67%	57%	+10
Less than high school	47%	42%	+5
Average age	35	40	- 5
Married	35%	46%	-11

112576/PRES/112567.PM5-1

Attitude toward Not Having Phone Service

• Most, but not all, non-customers find it inconvenient



Telephone Usage Patterns of Non-Customers

	Non- <u>Customers</u>
Usually use —	
Public, pay phone	65%
Friend, neighbors' phone	34
Average # calls/week	9
Average # pay phone calls/week	5
Median \$/month	\$5
In emergency, nearest phone—	
In same building	42
Elsewhere	55
Median minutes to reach	3

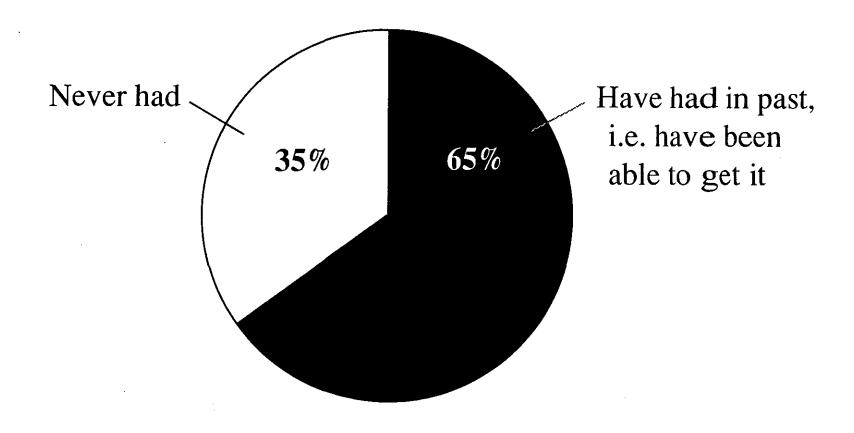
= Field Research Corporation =====

Telephone Usage Patterns of Non-Customers

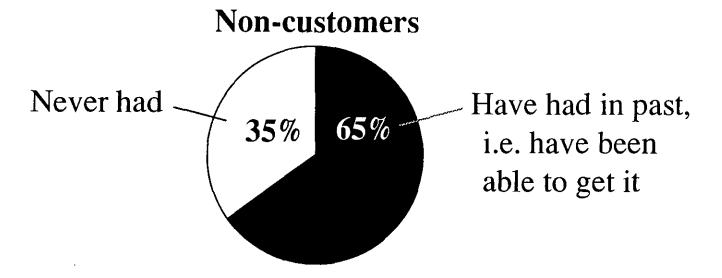
	Very <u>Inconvenient</u>	Slightly/ Somewhat	Not <u>Inconvenient</u>
Usually use —			
Public, pay phone	71%	67%	54%
Friend, neighbors' phone	33	38	32
Average # calls/week	10	6	8
Average # pay phone calls/week	8	3	2
Median \$/month	\$7	\$5	\$3
In emergency, nearest phone—			
In same building	34	49	48
Elsewhere	65	48	47
Median minutes to reach	4	2	2

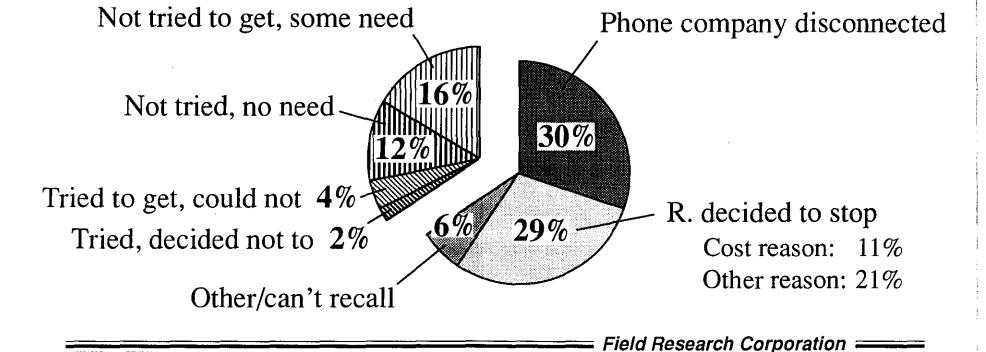
= Field Research Corporation ====

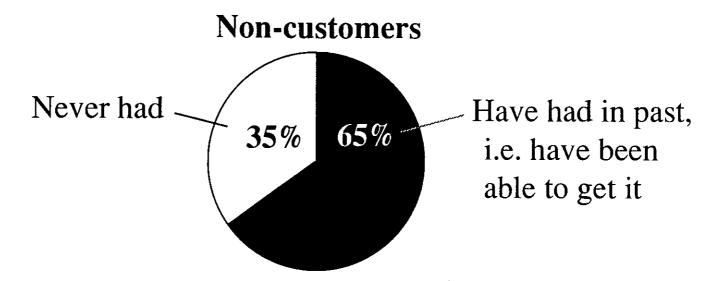
• Most non-customers have been able to get phone service

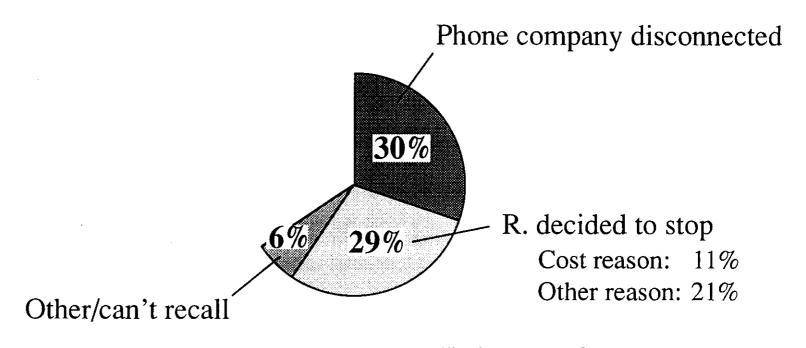


(12576/PRES/112567.PM5-32



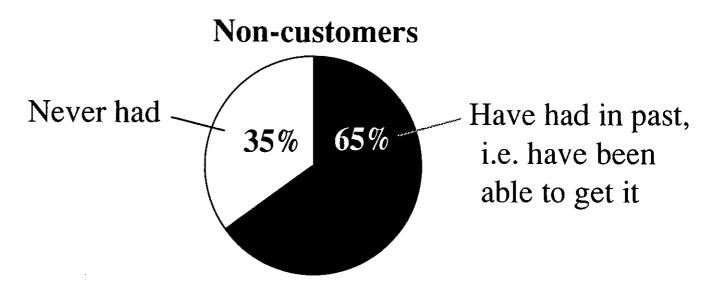


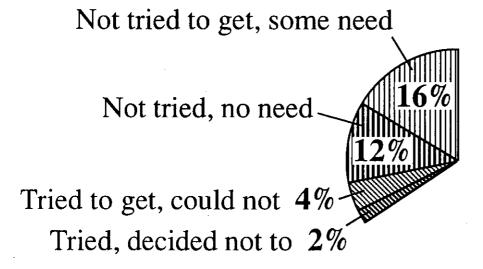




112576/PRES/112567.PM5-33

Field Research Corporation =





10.5576/PROSZEL2567 PMA, O

Feelings about Calling Phone Company

- Lack of knowledge, fears, discomfort about calling phone company are NOT major barriers to getting phone service
 - 68% feel comfortable calling the phone company.
 - 62% think they could get phone service if they wanted to.
 - Fears/worries about calling the phone company rank low as reasons for not having phone service.
 - Awareness of Spanish speaking representatives is very high (91% of Hispanic non-customers aware).
 - 65% have been able to get phone service.

Field Research Corporation ———

Reasons Don't Have Phone Service (Non-Customers)

• Analysis of 17 Specific Reasons

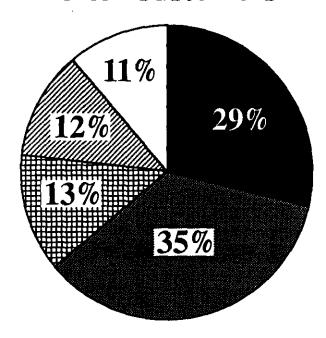
	Non- <u>Customers</u>
Cost related reasons	56%
Trouble controlling calls	35
No need for it	27
Fear/worry/discomfort calling phone company	11

Field Research Corporation

Perceived Affordability of Telephone Service

Very easy	Somewhat difficult	Can't say
Somewhat easy	Very difficult	

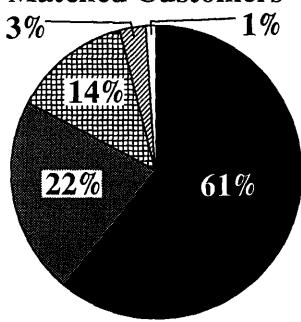
Non-Customers



Expected bill:

Median \$29 Average \$42

Matched Customers



Total monthly bill (a)

Median \$48

Average \$64

(a) Among those who receive 1 bill (85%)

Field Research Corporation ——

What Affects Perceived Affordability?

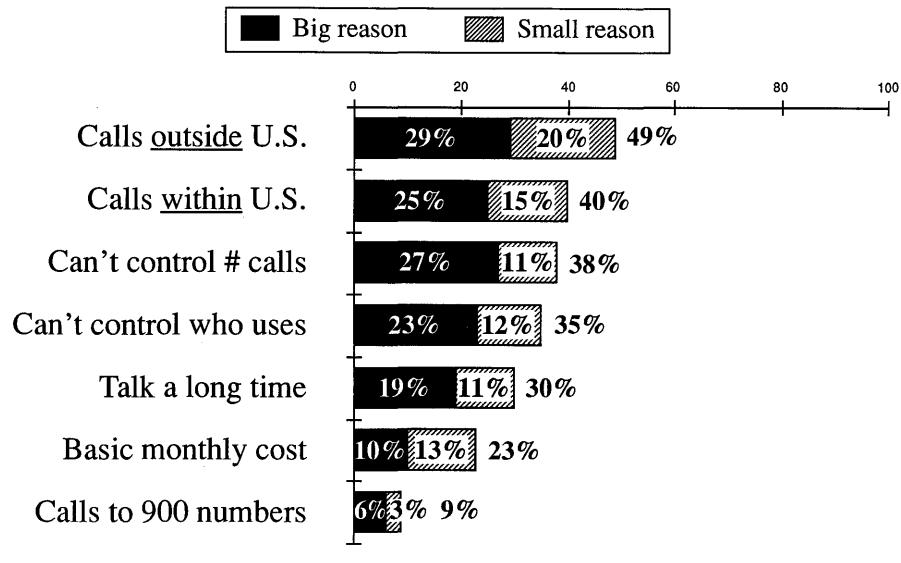
• <u>Perceptions of cost</u> more so than <u>income</u> affect perceived affordability

	Think phone service would be —		
What non-customers think it would cost —	Very easy to afford	Somewhat <u>easy</u>	<u>Difficult</u>
Total monthly bill (average)	\$32	\$41	\$56
To start service (average)	\$49	\$64	\$61
Believe deposit is required	<u>54%</u>	<u>60%</u>	<u>70%</u>
Average amount	\$59	\$78	\$78
Cost of phone itself (average)	\$43	\$30	\$39
Household income			
\$15,300 or less	64	68	66
Meet ULTS qualifications	81	83	84
Employed	42	41	28

Field Research Corporation =

What Makes Phone Service Hard to Afford?

• Cost of calls, inability to control these costs



(base = those who qualify for ULTS and say their expected ULTS bill would be less than very easy to afford)

Field Research Corporation =

Awareness of ULTS

		Low Telepho Penetration		
Heard of something called Universal Lifeline Telephone Service?	Residential customers	Matched customers	Non- <u>customers</u>	
Yes (know by name)	48%	61%	40%	
Yes, but cannot describe Not heard of	$\frac{23}{30}$	32	$\frac{14}{46}$	
Aware special service for lower income households?	1	1	1	
Yes (know by generic)	29%	12%	NA	
Total "know of" service	76%	73%	40%-58%	

NA = Not available. Not asked due to clerical error in final proofing of questionnaire.

= Field Research Corporation =====

Reactions to ULTS (When Described in Detail)

 Considerable lack of understanding/awareness of some key elements of ULTS among non-customers

	Non- <u>Customers</u>
Say can afford ULTS installation (a)	89%
Say installation is <u>less</u> than thought	63%
Not aware can spread payments out (among phone company disconnects)	66%
Not aware there is no deposit (among those who have not had disconnect)	85%

(a) \$23 GTE; \$17.38 PB

(base = qualify for ULTS)

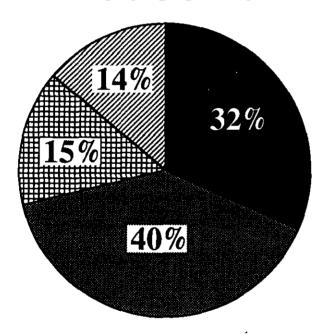
Field Research Corporation

Reactions to ULTS (after Described in Detail)

• Knowledge of ULTS increases affordability

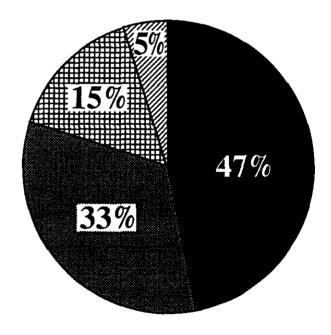
Very easy Somewhat easy Somewhat difficult Very difficult

Before ULTS



Expected bill: Median \$28

After ULTS



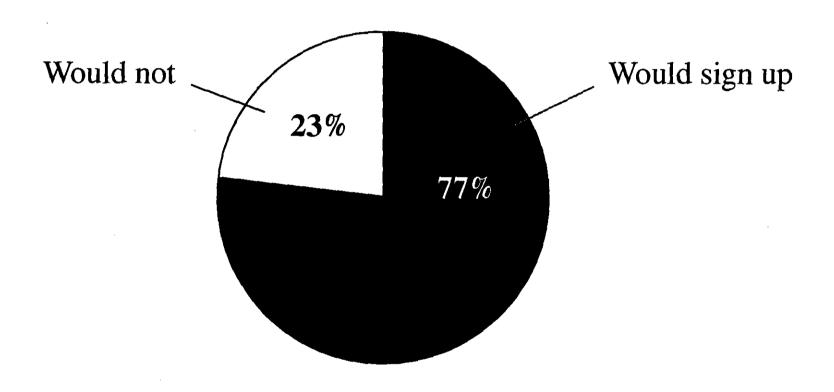
Expected bill: Median \$19

(base = those who qualify for ULTS)

Field Research Corporation ===

Interest in ULTS (after Described)

Non-Customers



= Field Research Corporation ===

Customer Survey: Overview of Design Plan

• By telephone, in 5 languages

• Au GIE/PB service areas				% interviewed in native
	<u>Total</u>	GTE	<u>PB</u>	language
Residential customers (all samples)	<u>3,656</u>	1.817	1,839	
ULTS subscribers	1,297	550	747	
ULTS eligible (low income)	1,280	592	688	
Hispanic customers	766	354	412	49%
Black customers	375	175	200	
Chinese customers	317	156	161	58%
Korean customers	306	154	152	94%
Vietnamese customers	308	156	152	96%
Low income seniors	428	207	221	

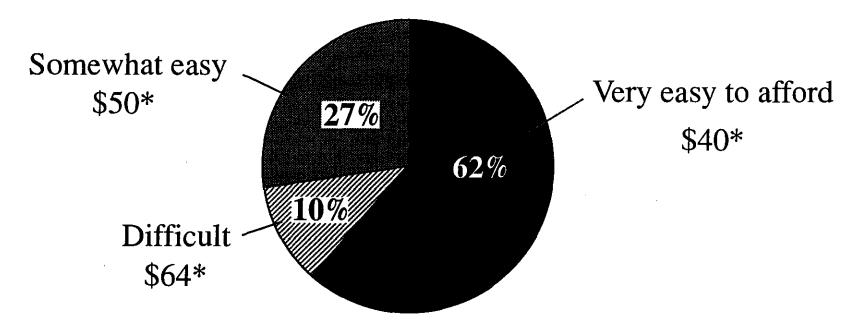
Field Dates: September 20 through October 28, 1993.

= Field Research Corporation ====

Customer Survey

• Most, but not all, find telephone service affordable

Residential Customers



Have had financial difficulty paying bill	<u>12%</u>
Often	6
Not often	6

^{*} median total monthly bill, among those who receive 1 bill (90% of all customers)

Field Research Corporation =

Examination of 12% "At Risk"

• Lower income, higher bills, more IEC charges

	Find phone service —		
•	Very easy to afford	Somewhat <u>easy</u>	Difficult (<u>"At Risk")</u>
Household income			
\$25,100 or less	34%	44%	62%
Average monthly bill (a)			
Median	\$40	\$50	\$64
Total GTE/PB charges	\$21	\$25	\$26
% of bill — (b)			
GTE/PB	53	50	41
IEC	47	50	59

Pinal sales as a serial as

= Field Research Corporation ===

⁽a) among those who receive 1 bill (90% of all customers)

⁽b) rough estimation using respondent testimony for total monthly bill and company records for GTE/PB portion.

Perceived Affordability by Type of Service

• ULTS no easier to afford than regular rate service among lower income households

			ULIS Qualified	
	Regular <u>flat rate</u>	Regular <u>meas. rate</u>	Have <u>ULTS</u>	Don't have
Very easy to afford	63%	67%	54%	56%
Somewhat easy	26	26	29	25
Difficult	10	5	15	17
Have financial difficulty				
paying bill (total)	<u>10%</u>	<u>7%</u>	<u>21%</u>	<u>19%</u>
Often	5	4	10	10
GTE/PB bill (median) (a)	\$25	\$16	\$14	\$24
Total monthly bill (median) (b)	\$48	\$32	\$39	\$42

⁽a) from company records

Field Research Corporation =

III TO OUSESSA

⁽b) respondent testimony, among those who receive 1 bill (90% of all customers)

Awareness of ULTS

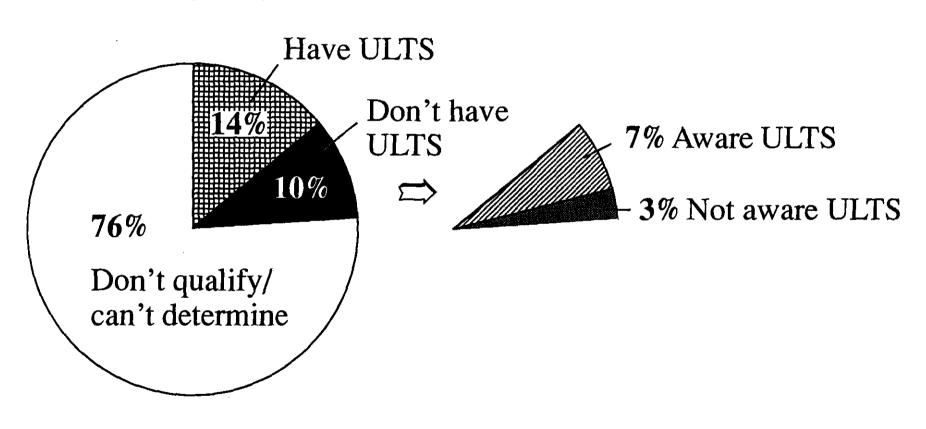
	Low Telephone Penetration Areas		
Heard of something called Universal Lifeline Telephone Service?	Matched <u>customers</u>	Non- <u>customers</u>	
Yes (know by name)	61%	40%	
Yes, but cannot describe Not heard of	$\frac{9}{32}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 46 \end{array}$	
Aware special service for lower income households?			
Yes (know by generic)	12%	NA	
Total "know of" service	73%	40%-58%	

NA = Not available. Not asked due to clerical error in final proofing of questionnaire.

= Field Research Corporation ==

ULTS Penetration (Among Those Who Qualify)

Customers



= Field Research Corporation ====

Interest in ULTS (among Qualified, Don't Have)

Told "with ULTS, you would still pay whatever you do now for calls (but) save about (\$5.88)/(\$5.17) per month (for) FLAT RATE or (\$3.62)(\$3.22) (for) MEASURED RATE."

Given those savings, this would be—

Much easier to afford

A little easier to afford

No easier to afford

Can't say

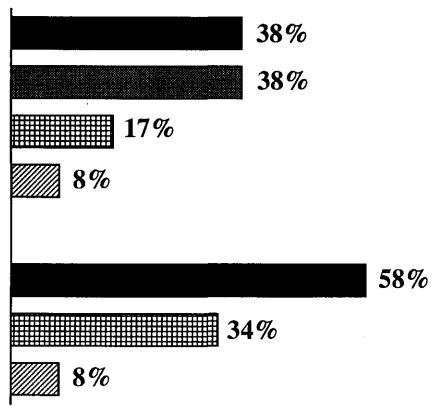
Assuming eligible, would —

Sign up

Continue as now

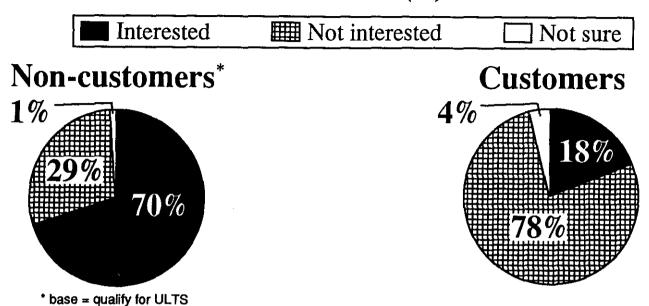
Can't say

Customers who qualify but don't have ULTS (10% of all customers)

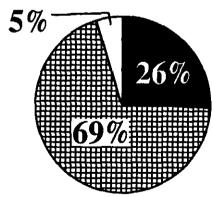


Field Research Corporation =

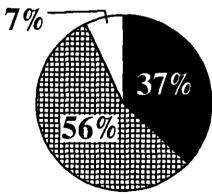
Interest in Call Control Service (a)



ULTS Subscribers



Qualify ULTS, Don't Have



(a) "What if there were some way for you to control the calls that cost extra? For example, the phone company could set some limit on those calls so you would not go over that limit... would you be interested in this type of service or not?"

Field Research Corporation

Conclusions

- Non-customer segment includes many who get service, then lose it.
- Leaves very few households who feel a need for it but have not had it.
- Reflects efforts to increase accessibility and make it easier for those who want to get onto the network. Such efforts must continue, but other, new efforts are required.
- Stop in and out movement

Customer survey

12% at risk

Non-customer survey

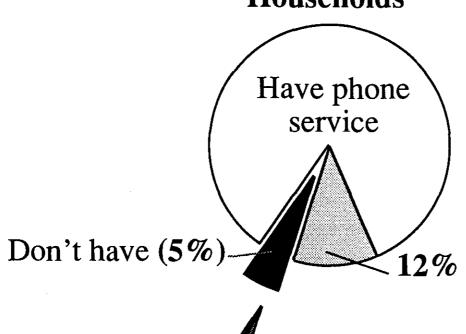
65% had it, lost it

Field Research Corporation

Importance of Retention for Improving Penetration

• Using 5% non-penetration only as example





12% Have financial difficulty paying bill 6% often

1% Don't have

Don't see need

(12% of non-customers)

-3% Have had in past (65% of non-customers)

1% Don't have, but want

(23% of non-customers)

Field Research Corporation =

4 Key Issues for Policy Planners

(1) Retention: keeping customers on network

Call control: LEC and IEC

Mobility

Custom Calling Services (CCS)

(2) Education: awareness of costs, ULTS specifics

Startup costs

Deposit requirements

Installment option (for paying amounts due)

(3) Product: ULTS does not address some key needs

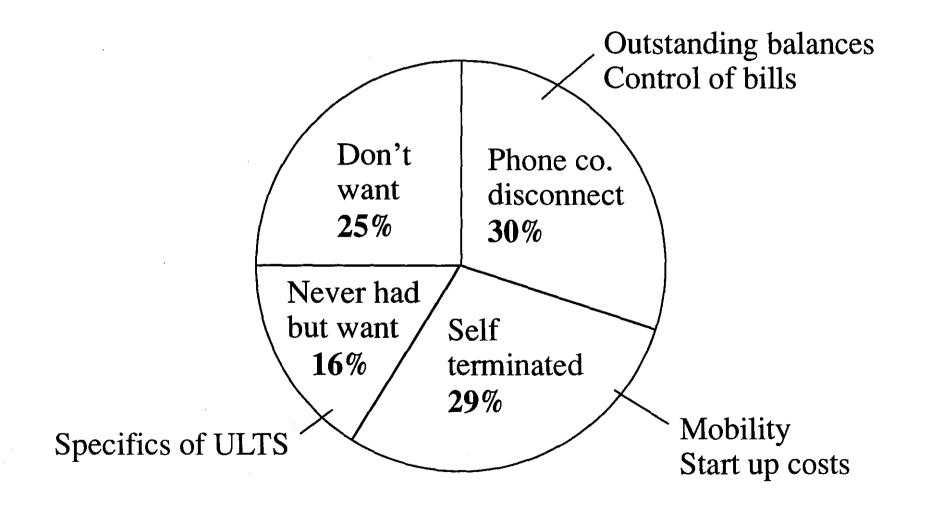
No more affordable than regular rate

Basic service only small part of most bills

Name is not synergistic with purpose

4 Key Issues for Policy Planners (continued)

(4) Different strategies for different groups



112576/PRES/112567.PM5-29

Field Research Corporation ==